

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Young Man Fatally Struck at Baroda
—Accident in a Champion Gold Mine—
—Saw Father's Corpse—Dead Body in a Water Tank.

While in the act of replacing an ordinary drinking cup, after returning from the town dump at Baroda, Harry Hopkins, son of James Hopkins, a leading farmer, was fatally struck by a falling rock, which fell from a ledge of the mine. The rock struck him on the head, and he was instantly killed. The body was found in a water tank. The mine is owned by the Hopkins family, and the accident occurred while the young man was working on the mine. The mine is a very old mine, and has been in operation for many years. The Hopkins family has been in the mining business for many years, and the mine is one of the best in the State. The accident is a great loss to the family, and the community. The mine is a very important part of the State's economy, and the Hopkins family has been a leading force in the mining industry. The accident is a reminder of the dangers of mining, and the need for safety measures. The Hopkins family is a well-known family in the State, and the mine is a very important part of the State's economy. The accident is a great loss to the family, and the community. The mine is a very important part of the State's economy, and the Hopkins family has been a leading force in the mining industry. The accident is a reminder of the dangers of mining, and the need for safety measures.

An Old Farmer Found Dead.
Martin Hook, aged 72, a farmer living six miles south of Grand Rapids, was found dead in his kitchen by his son. The old man had been ill for some time, and the death was a great loss to the family. The son found the body in the kitchen, and the death was a great loss to the family. The old man had been ill for some time, and the death was a great loss to the family. The son found the body in the kitchen, and the death was a great loss to the family.

Burglar Dies from a Poisoning.
Abe Sager died at Newberry from injuries received while attempting to burglarize Johnson & Anderson's saloon. The burglar was caught by the police, and the death was a great loss to the community. The burglar was caught by the police, and the death was a great loss to the community. The burglar was caught by the police, and the death was a great loss to the community.

Four Killed by Explosion.
Four men lost their lives in a mine explosion at Champion. The explosion occurred while the men were working in the mine, and the death was a great loss to the community. The explosion occurred while the men were working in the mine, and the death was a great loss to the community. The explosion occurred while the men were working in the mine, and the death was a great loss to the community.

Found Dead in a Water Tank.
The mangled corpse of James Cooper, a prominent and wealthy farmer living one mile south of Bridgman, was found floating in a large tank of water by a member of his family. The death was a great loss to the family, and the community. The death was a great loss to the family, and the community. The death was a great loss to the family, and the community.

Jackson Girl Burned to Death.
Carrie, the 6-year-old daughter of John P. Zwick, a mail clerk on the Saginaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, was fatally burned at Jackson. The girl was playing with other children when she lit a bonfire, and the fire spread to her clothing. The death was a great loss to the family, and the community. The death was a great loss to the family, and the community. The death was a great loss to the family, and the community.

State News in Brief.
Gaylord is to have a band tournament some time in August. Rains in the upper peninsula have brought some encouragement to lumbermen and work on the drives has been resumed. Mrs. B. O. Moore of South Butler came near losing her life by being stung by a while she was assisting in hiring a swimmer. Test shafts are being put down around Tuscola County to find out more exactly how extensive the coal deposits in that section are.

Burglars entered the hardware store of S. S. Wilson at Barrytown and destroyed the safe and store front, securing for their trouble \$8 in cash and a few notes. Eastern township is a great place for dogs in these days of new-fangled dog laws and wardens. So far the township authorities have been unable to find anyone who is willing to accept the office of dog warden.

A good indication of crop prospects for this summer may be found in the sale of agricultural machinery around the State. Mowers are selling in large numbers; binders are a drug on the market. Big hay crop; small wheat crop.

An epidemic prevails among a certain variety of fish in the lakes of Cass and Van Buren counties. The varieties affected are bluegill, rock bass, and shiner. The fish have been found dead on the shores of Magellan, Dewey, Paw Paw and other lakes.

The drill boring for water for the Michigan Central Railroad at Wayne struck a vein of gas. The gas was ignited and the force was sufficient to force the flame to a considerable height. The flame was extinguished, but gas is still issuing from the well.

In Colon township, where there are two cases of smallpox, a cow recently came down with the disease, breaking out all over its body. This is a strange occurrence, as usually the disease in cows manifests itself only in a few patches on the udder.

Michigan lumbermen operating in Canada, as well as in eastern Michigan, complain of the scarcity of help for work in the mills and on the roads. The lumbermen are having a hard time finding men to work for them.

The lower peninsula has the only agricultural section of Michigan. Chippewa County's hay crop late season, according to the Sault Ste. Marie News' estimate, was not less than 10,000 tons.

The Postoffice Department has issued orders for the discontinuance of Groverville postoffice. Since the rural delivery route was established from Homer covering the territory of the Groverville office, the latter has lost importance.

The Sailing & Hauling Lumber Co. has started a new town called Johnsbury, on the Clear Lake branch, fourteen miles north of the main line of the Twin Lake branch of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Ralph Campbell, aged 4 years, son of Frank Campbell, who was killed by a bolt of lightning at St. Clair, recently, was brought to his uncle's home, north of Willow after his father's death. He has been kidnapped. The boy's father and mother had separated before the former's death, the father taking the child. Mrs. Nelson Campbell, who was alone in the house with the child, fought desperately with the kidnappers, and was brutally beaten.

George Fisher has been appointed postmaster at Sodus. Ace Albert Shell, resigned.

Howell has raised the necessary money and will hold a free street fair the last week in September.

The Mariette live street fair for 1900 has been organized and the dates set for Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Malay City lays claim to having more new cement sidewalks than any other place in that part of the State.

A Grand Rapids census enumerator came across a family consisting of the parents and twenty-eight children.

Saint Ste. Marie is experiencing such a building boom this year as has not been known there for many seasons past.

The M. E. Church at Turner was dedicated recently and sufficient money was raised to clear it of all indebtedness.

Barry County veterans of the war of the rebellion will hold their annual reunion at Hastings on Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

Miss Lou Walker of Dryden was hit by a horse in the hands of some players on the main street and quite badly hurt.

The slot machines at Adrian have all been driven out of town, and nickels are again coming into general circulation there.

Pirateries caused a loss of \$5,000 when five burned the residences of Frank Smart, John Murdoch and Mrs. J. C. Windsor at Iron River.

Frank A. Fall of Albion has received notice of the granting to him of a fellowship in comparative literature at Cornell University. Its value is \$650 annually.

A cable was successfully laid between St. Ignace and Mackinac Island by the Michigan Telephone Company, and speaking communication established with the island for the first time.

A Clinton County farmer who has tried them thinks sugar beets are not what they are cracked up to be as a money making crop for the farmer.

The Grand Rapids Bicycle Company, manufacturers of the Clippier wheel, have succumbed to the necessities of the bicycle trust and discharged most of its 250 workmen. By Aug. 1 the plant will be abandoned.

A correspondent at Fair Haven says that after a recent freshet there the wheat in a field which had been inundated was found to have been all rooted out of the ground by the fish while the water covered it.

A river man riding a raft slipped between the logs into the river and was drowned at Alpena. The body was recovered. He went by the name of Was Bidutch, and he was about 22 years old. This is all that is known of him.

A new factory giving employment to 150 people will be started up at Grand Rapids within thirty days, taking the place of the big bicycle factory of that city which the trust has recently closed down. The new concern is a match factory.

Inlay City workmen unearthed a skull and some other bones while working in a gravel pit. The skull was that of a child about eight or ten years old. As a skull was found in the same place some time ago, it is thought the pit was an Indian burial ground.

Chicago speculators are again touring the lake shore fruit belt buying the peach crop of the various orchards, a method of disposing of the fruit which proved very popular among the growers last year, but which sent several Chicago commission men to the wall because they paid such high prices that they were unable to get their money back.

There is apparently some one near Royal Oak who thinks the Government mints are not increasing the per capita circulation of money in this country rapidly enough, and is doing his best, in a small way, to help them out. At any rate quarters and half-dollars of doubtful genuineness are being placed in circulation in large numbers there, and it is the general belief that they are being made nearby.

Work has been commenced at Red Ridge on what will be one of the largest dams of its kind in the United States. The dam will be built of steel for 475 feet of its length, and the earthwork and concrete extensions at each end will make its total length fully 1,000 feet. The dam is being erected by the Atlantic and Baltic Mining companies to secure an ample and unfailing supply of water for their mill.

Jay Kirk, a farmer boy 18 years of age, whose father, Henry Kirk, resides one mile south of Okemos, was found lying dead in a field on the farm of Samuel Rathbun, where he was employed, cultivating corn. The horse was lying under the boy's legs and his neck was found to be broken. Nothing is known regarding the accident. The horse was not injured, but was so terrified by the accident that it was unable to regain its feet.

Jerome Godwyn of Ross township made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide by hanging. He fastened a rope to an overhead beam in the barn and with the other end noosed about his neck, sprang from the box in which he was standing.

An upper set of false teeth slipped into the throat, where it stuck fast and kept the throat from entirely closing the air passage, thus permitting him to breathe during the hour and a half of his suspension. Despondency was the cause of the rash attempt.

Tonians live in the vicinity of W. C. Page & Co.'s bank the other afternoon witnessed a shocking accident. Henry G. Roberts, an employee of the State Line Telephone Co., was adjusting a wire from a ladder. He lost his footing and pitched headfirst through the plate glass window in the bank. Only his head went through. The weight of his body drew his neck and face against the glass, and he was cut in a frightful manner. He will be discharged for life.

Harry Haines, one of the popular young men of Grand Haven, died from burns received by a gasoline explosion. He suffered terrible agony. Deceased was 20 years of age.

Andrew Hyatt and wife were driving south out of Adrian and crossed the Lake Shore. The fast mail west came thundering along at twenty miles an hour and caught the rear end of the buggy, hurling both occupants into the air. Hyatt's right leg was broken near the hip and he was badly injured. Mrs. Hyatt's collar bone was broken. They are each over 70 years of age.

Farmers in Bay and the neighboring counties who grow chicory report that the outlook is good for a big yield this year.

Rev. James Todd, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Escanaba, has resigned that pulpit to accept a call to Quincy, Mass.

The people of Sparta seem to be sure that they do not want the present school building, notwithstanding the present facilities are much too small to accommodate the school population of the village. Twice within two months they have voted down a proposition to bond the school district for money wherewith to erect a new building.

SOUTH AND SHIPPING.

SITUATION VIEWED THROUGH SOUTHERN EYES.

Anti and Post-Bellum Sentiment in Favor of National Aid for Restoration of Our Mercantile Marine to the Seas.

The rapid growth of manufacturing in the South, and its beneficial effect upon other industries, are arousing in the minds of the people new thoughts and hopes for the future of their great section of the Union. One of the most reliable authorities on Southern progress and development is R. H. Edwards, the well-known Baltimore publisher, who keeps in constant personal touch with the up-to-date sentiment of the leading manufacturers, bankers and industrial men of the South. It is his repeated observation, and as a result of his own observations, that the Southern business men are almost a unit in favor of national aid in the re-establishment of our ships upon the seas. He finds the sentiment among men representative of Southern industrial and commercial progress quite at variance with that disclosed by their Representatives and Senators in Congress. The latter seem to represent a theoretical opinion to the utilization of modern methods for the advancement of industrial prosperity that has kept back Southern development for fully a generation.

In the foreign trade of the United States, as conducted between Southern and foreign ports, one of the rarest sights is the American flag floating from the sterns of the ships conducting that trade. That the demand has grown in the South for national legislation for the rebuilding of our merchant marine seems to Mr. Edwards to be logical. He sees in the realization of the growing hopes of his people in this respect much of permanent benefit to the section he represents. He has made an especial study of ante-bellum sentiment on the subject of American maritime development, and was surprised to find that, as far back as sixty years ago, the sentiment in favor of safeguarding and promoting our merchant marine commanded the thoughtful attention of the most advanced of Southern statesmen and business men.

In an address before the Cotton Spinners' Association at Charlotte, N. C., recently, Mr. Edwards stated that in 1845 John O. Calhoun presided at a convention in Memphis, at which the subject was discussed. In 1851 a report was made at a Virginia convention in favor of facilitating the mails through the establishment of steamship lines running between Hampton Roads and European ports. Another convention in Memphis, held in 1853, favored Government encouragement and aid in the establishment of steamship lines between Southern and European ports. The Charleston convention of 1854 urged Congress to encourage the establishment of steamship lines, even to the extent of granting State bounties in the form of rebates to shippers employing American vessels.

In 1856 Louisiana's Legislature passed an act paying \$5 per ton bounty on all ships exceeding 100 tons burden built in the State. A report made to the Legislature of Alabama as far back as 1838 showed that her citizens contributed \$1,000,000 a year to get their cotton to Europe, and contained the query, "If this amount must be paid, why should it not be paid to our own citizens?" No wonder a score of years later Alabama's Legislature passed an act granting a bounty of \$4 per ton on all steamers built within that State.

At Charleston, in 1839, Robert Y. Hayne discussed the subject before a commercial convention held in that city, in which he said that Southern and Southwestern States were producing nearly three-quarters of the domestic exports of the Union, although importing not to exceed one-tenth of the foreign merchandise entering the United States, and that foreign commerce was "causing cities of other States to flourish while Southern cities were falling into decay." Lieut. M. P. Maury, famous for his invaluable aids to mariners upon the oceans, was impressed with the immense benefits Southern States would derive from the establishment of steamship lines between Southern and European ports. For many years he urged the investment of Southern capital in such lines, showing the great and growing power her rich foreign commerce was giving to New York, and deploring the fact that the South was missing its opportunities to share therein. He saw for Norfolk, Virginia, possibilities of development which have never been realized, but which it seems possible are likely of fulfillment through the growing scarcity of European coal and the inevitable dependence of the world in the future for the greater part of its coal supplies upon the United States.

In our trade with other American republics Maury saw advantages even greater than those possible through our commercial intercourse with Europe, and he was never done urging upon the people of the South the wisdom of generously encouraging American maritime development through the establishment of steamship lines to the West Indies, Central and South America. He advocated a ship canal, across the American isthmus and predicted enormously beneficial results to our trade and shipping to follow.

Away back in 1858 the Assembly of Virginia incorporated a \$50,000,000 steamship line under the name of the Atlantic Steam Ferry Company, but which failed to carry out its designs because of the sectional differences between the North and the South. The scheme involved the immediate construction of four ships of the Great Eastern class, to regularly run between Southern and European ports. Their great value as auxiliaries to our military resources were then clearly pointed out, as well as their usefulness as nurseries for American seamen who would be ready to respond to their country's call if needed.

No wonder, in these circumstances, Mr. Edwards in his speech made it very clear that the revival of our foreign-going shipping is not a sectional or partisan question, but is a purely industrial, commercial and auxiliary navy question. He said: "Originating, as the South is already doing, about \$400,000,000 worth of foreign exports a year, shipped almost exclusively in vessels that fly the British, German and other foreign flags, the South may well be deeply concerned in the upbuilding of a merchant marine because of the magnitude of its present export trade. This trade, he expected would rapidly multiply, and he predicted a cotton crop in the not distant future of 100,000,000 bales.

It is not surprising to find that both of the great political parties are now vying with each other in their espousal of an American Merchant Marine. That the representative men in both parties have formally and finally rejected the suggestion of "free ships," which means the purchase of British instead of American built ships for our maritime needs—may be taken as an indication of both the conservatism and progressiveness which augurs well for early effective and permanent legislation in behalf of our too long neglected shipping upon the seas. It is this unanimity of sentiment that is covering upon a demand for such legislation that will have become so insistent and imperative as to compel such legislation at the next session of Congress.

THE TIN PLATE TRADE

\$100,000,000 SAVED TO THE UNITED STATES.

No Longer at the Mercy of the Welsh Trust Which Was Independent of Our Laws and Contributed Nothing to Our Revenue.

"The manufacture of tin plate in the United States was created by the McKinley tariff of 1890, the particular section relating to tin and tin plate going into effect on July 1, 1891," said Gen. Dick, secretary of the Republican national committee. "From that date until the end of 1899 we have produced in this country 1,404,552 tons of an article for which there is a great demand here and which both our late president, Mr. Cleveland, and the Democratic prospective President, Mr. Bryan, declared could never be made in the United States. "Under the McKinley tariff of 2.2 cents per pound, our tin plate industry thrived. It was permitted to exist under the Wilson bill, with a duty of 1.2 cents per pound, but it would not have lived under the Wilson bill had not manufacturers been enabled to run their plants at a lower cost, partly due to the cheapness of wages, and partly due to the cheapness of raw material, both conditions of cheapness being products of the Democratic free-trade tariff.

"Stimulated again by the Dingley protective tariff, the tin plate industry now gives employment to thousands of workers at wages much higher even than those paid under the McKinley tariff of 1890. Consumers, moreover, are buying their tin plate at much lower prices than before the enactment of the McKinley law.

"Immediately preceding the establishment of this industry in 1891, we paid to the Welsh manufacturers almost \$26,000,000 for their tin plate. Our average imports had been at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year. Last year we imported less than \$4,000,000 worth, so that there has been saved to this country upward of \$100,000,000 at least through the establishment of the tin plate industry.

"Objection is made by our Democratic friends to the tin plate industry because there has been an advance in its price in the last two years. But this advance has been less than the average advance of iron and steel articles, and it is fully in harmony with advances in the cost of raw materials, and with the advance in the price of tin plate in Wales.

"Another objection made by the Democrats to the tin plate industry is that it is now controlled by a trust, but they never made any objection to the control of our market by the British tin plate trust before the establishment of our own industry.

"The tin plate trade in Wales is regulated by the manufacturers, and every pound of their product is sold through one selling agent, no matter what part of the world it may be shipped. There was no getting away from the prices that the tin plate trust wanted to charge. They extorted from us whatever products they saw fit, and the Democratic party fought tooth and nail when the Republicans attempted to divert the profits of this business into our own channels.

"Admitting that there is a tin plate trust, it is still not better that our requirements should be filled by a trust in this country, rather than by a trust in Wales? The American trust is subject to American laws. It pays American taxes. The British trust is not subject to our laws, and contributes not a cent to our system of taxation or revenue.

"Another reason why, it seems to me, an American tin plate trust is better than a Welsh tin plate trust is because the American institution has built factories here, has created a demand for building material and for machinery. The Welsh tin plate trust buys its building material and machinery in England. Still another, and the most important reason why the American tin plate trust is more advantageous to us than the Welsh tin plate trust is because the American concern employs thousands and thousands of men here, paying them among the highest rates of wages that are received by any wage earners in this country. The Welsh tin plate trust, on the other hand, employs English labor, paying low wages, which are spent in Wales, whereas the earnings of our workers are spent right here at home, creating a demand for the products of our farms and other factories.

"Naturally the Democrats do not like anything that even suggests prosperity for their country. Mr. Bryan, their leader, is for free trade, and should be nominated for and elected to the office of President this year, then the American tin plate manufacturers, and the workers in those mills, can rest assured that every effort will be made by the Democratic party to strike a blow at the American tin plate industry, which will divert an annual business of at least \$25,000,000 into the pockets of their friends, the English manufacturers and English wage-earners."

The Movement of Gold.
The following statement of the movement of gold to and from the United States is interesting:

Calendar Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Imports.
1894.	\$101,978,600	\$21,325,607	\$80,652,993
1895.	101,007,102	34,306,302	70,701,010

Cleveland excess of exports.
Two years.....\$151,909,002
1897.....\$24,270,401
1898.....\$24,270,401
1899.....\$10,194,851
Total.....\$210,544,654

McKinley excess of imports.
Two years.....\$141,703,709
Difference between the two administrations.....\$292,002,401

Hanna Hits Hard.
Mr. Hanna makes no pretensions as an orator, but he possesses the happy faculty of presenting facts and logic which puncture every time they come in contact with a Tillmanism or a Pettigrewism.

In the Wrong Place.
The Hon. Sam Jones goes right ahead talking as if he had a large consignments of Ohio votes to negotiate. Mr. Jones is simply lingering in the mistaken column.

Quite Likely.
It will be just like the Democratic leaders and editors to charge that Mr. Oregon voters have a secret alliance with England.

Brooklyn Daily Standard Union.
Quite Likely.

WILLIAM BIRRI.
Brooklyn Daily Standard Union.

BLISS AT THE HEAD.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS NAME HIM FOR GOVERNOR.

State Convention at Grand Rapids the Scene of a Lively Contest—Full Ticket Nominated Before Report of Resolutions Committee is Made.

Governor.....Aron T. Bliss
Lieutenant Governor.....O. W. Robinson
Secretary of State.....Fred M. Warner
Treasurer.....Daniel McCoy
Attorney General.....Perry F. Powers
Attorney General.....H. M. Oren
Land Commissioner.....Edward Wiley
Supt. of Public Instruction.....Delos Fall
Member Board of Education.....J. H. Thompson

The Republican State convention met in Grand Rapids Wednesday morning. It was called to order by State Chairman, Dickman at 11 o'clock. D. P. Markey of Port Huron was at once introduced as temporary chairman. In his speech he referred to the national prosperity during the administration of President McKinley and commended the financial legislation of the Congress just adjourned as the "crowning glory of the administration." Mr. Markey concluded his address at 12 o'clock, and after the usual committees were appointed a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

Upon reassembling the only committee that was ready to report was that upon order of business. It furnished a surprise by placing the nominations first and the resolutions last. The report of the committee on credentials was adopted, seating the Stearns delegation from Washington County and the Perry delegation from Livingston County.

In order to expedite matters the convention voted to do away with second speeches. The names of Messrs. Perry, O'Donnell, Campbell, Bliss, Stearns and Osborne were then placed before the convention. On the first ballot Mr. Bliss led with 230 votes. Mr. Perry had 201, Mr. Stearns 215, Mr. Osborne 61, Mr. O'Donnell 42 and Mr. Campbell 13. On the six succeeding ballots Mr. Perry made small but steady gains, passing Mr. Bliss on the fourth. Messrs. Bliss and Stearns just about held their own, while some of the votes cast originally for Messrs. Osborne and O'Donnell went to swell those of the three leaders. The Stearns forces made the most decided gain, and were against the prospect of the alleged combine opposing them, holding their ranks intact until the eighth ballot, when they dropped from 210 to 200. This announcement was received with frantic cheering by both the Bliss and Perry delegations.

On the ninth ballot Mr. Perry gained four more votes, while Mr. Stearns lost another eight. The Bliss strength remained the same. Mr. Stearns recovered all but four of his lost votes on the tenth ballot, and it became apparent that the convention was in deadlock. As the prospect of an all-night session began to loom up before them, the delegates relaxed their determination to fight it out, and a motion to adjourn to 10 o'clock Thursday morning was carried.

The platform, as prepared by the proper committee, declares for the principle of equal taxation. It condemns the corruption of State officials in the recent military scandals, and denounces the vicious prosecution and punishment of all lawfully. The report of the Michigan Central Railroad's special charter is demanded. On national issues the Philadelphia platform is cordially indorsed, and support is pledged to the ticket there nominated. Sympathy is extended toward the Boers, and hopes for an early and honorable peace are expressed. The course of the administration in the problems arising from the Spanish war and the action of Congress upon the currency and insular government questions are strongly commended.

Thursday's Session.
When the convention reassembled at 10 o'clock Thursday morning the galleries were packed to the doors with an excited throng. The leaders of the different forces were each as confident of the outcome as they had been on adjourning the night before, and the spectators expected an even more bitter battle than they had witnessed there. They were not disappointed.

Stearns more ballots were taken before the noon recess, and when the results had been recorded one man at least acknowledged that he was beaten. He was Dexter M. Perry of Detroit.

The first ballot of the morning stood: Perry, 239; Bliss, 270; Stearns, 202; Osborne, 66; O'Donnell, 28; and Campbell, 13. The succeeding ones showed steady losses for Perry and equally steady gains for Bliss, the seventeenth count being: Perry, 249; Bliss, 299; Stearns, 101; O'Donnell, 63; Osborne, 26; and Campbell, 13.

The gains of James O'Donnell of Jackson gave the Wayne men an inspiration. At the noon recess they proposed to the Stearns workers to combine upon the Jackson man and nominate him at all the next ballot. The Stearns people declined and the Wayne delegation decided to go it alone. The word was passed to attempt a stampede for O'Donnell, and it looked for a time as if the move would be successful. But an unlucky break came.

Montgomery withdrew his name instead of O'Donnell. The Wayne men decided to stick to Perry. The thirteenth ballot stood: Bliss, 329; O'Donnell, 104; Stearns, 181; Perry, 96; Osborne, 81; Campbell, 13. The next ballot was the fatal one. The long-expected stampede had come and no name was heard but that of Bliss. He was nominated before the call was made, and the work was done.

The convention finished its work at sunset. When the carrel fell upon the delegates remained in their seats. As soon as the nominations for the principal officers were completed a motion to consider the report of the committee of resolutions at once was put and carried. The report was adopted as presented by the committee without a dissenting voice.

Reclaiming Groves.
The reclaiming of unwholesome districts in Palestine is being attempted by the planting of immense quantities of groves; in one place there are three-quarters of a million trees.

Profitable Methods.
Instead of paying interest on deposits, banking firms in the Philippines charge interest for keeping money left with them. What an awakening awaits the people by-and-by!

"Robby" and "Peeler."
It may not be generally known, or perhaps the fact is forgotten that the nicknames of English policemen, "Robby" and "Peeler" found their origin in the name of the great Sir Robert Peel. He took special interest in the London police force, and had a law passed in Parliament for their benefit. These English bits of slang are equivalent to the New York term "cops," or "coppers," which, strange to say, come from a Yiddish word, "to cop," or to steal.

STATE CAPITAL

LANING CHAT.

The second installment of Michigan's claims against the Government for expenses incurred and expenditures made in the preparation of troops for the Spanish war is now in the hands of the Governor, who has undoubtedly presented it in Washington before this time. The work of compiling the data for the claims has covered a space of ten weeks and a large force of clerks and stenographers has been employed. The first claim presented was made last fall by Gen. White. It amounted to \$63,000, and \$43,000 of it was not allowed for the probable reason, that White sent to Washington a wrong copy of the Michigan law which provides as to the rate of pay of soldiers. The error has been rectified and the amount will likely be recommended to Congress for favorable action. Among the items in the present statement are those for clothing and other material sold by White to the Henderson-Ames Co. of Kalamazoo amounting to \$58,357.33, which amount is credited to the United States. This second installment of the war claims amounts to \$333,000. The following statement was presented by Maj. Stone for the purpose of showing what disposition has been and will be made of the entire claim:

Total amount of all the disbursements shown by the general master's books.....\$517,000
Less the first installment, which has been presented and is now pending.....50,000
Balance of claim according to quartermaster general's books yet to be presented.....\$426,000
Less transportation account, not ready for presentation.....30,000
Less value of property on hand after the war, and less errors, clerical mistakes and expenses not properly charged against the United States.....65,000
Amount of second installment of claim.....\$333,000

The list of items of expense runs from \$204.00 for clothing, ordnance stores, equipment and quartermaster's stores, to \$65 for postage. It totals \$333,716.02. Under the terms of the law, the auditor of the War Department, Maj. Stone estimates that about one-third of the amount will be refused payment by the Government.

The Supreme Court has sustained the right of the new State tax commissioners to review the assessment in cities and townships, making additions thereto. The constitutionality of the law was assailed on the ground that the law was an interference with the rights of local self-government guaranteed by the constitution, and that the power to make assessments was reposed solely in the supervisors of townships. The assessors of Grand Rapids refused to permit the commissioners to review the rolls of the city, where a large amount of property has been added from assessment, and the Supreme Court has granted a mandamus compelling the assessors to permit the State tax commissioners to make the additions. The decision will give the commission power to enforce the tax laws of the State, which has long been indifferently enforced. One hundred million dollars worth of property that had never been assessed at all was discovered by the commission, and the court's decision gives it the power to place this property on the rolls. On every point raised the court decided in favor of the commission, the principal point being that the Legislature had the power to regulate the making of assessments in townships without trespassing on the rights of municipalities to govern themselves.

The Supreme Court has permitted the Wabash Railroad Co. to amend its answer to the petition of Chase S. Osborn for a mandamus to compel the company to sell tickets at the rate of two and one-half cents per mile in the State of Michigan. The action to amend was opposed by the Attorney General on the ground that the motion practically provided for a rehearing. The company was defeated upon the previous hearing, this court having directed a mandamus to issue. The question upon which the case will now be heard concerns the interest of the railroad in the earnings of the road.

Chairman Milo D. Campbell of the State tax commission says that \$39 out of 1,210 townships in the State report an increase of \$42,315,107 on personal property assessment, and that twenty-eight townships in the State report an increase on personal property assessment amounting to \$4,828,016. The increase of real estate assessments in the same towns and cities above mentioned is \$67,720,340, or a total increase on both personal and real property of \$154,873,610.

Deputy Attorney General Chase has been investigating the claims of the State for the support of persons confined in the Adrian insane asylum, at State expense. In one case the State will recover about \$1,

Bates and Larned Sts., Detroit, Mich.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

See Dave Picket and his coons tonight at the Opera House.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

S. Hempstead went to Flint last week, returning Tuesday.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Crescent Bicycles.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycles go to A. Kraus.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Pros. Atty. Ostrander of Atlanta, was in town Monday on legal business. His little girl came with him.

R. P. Forbes has sold his residence to John Everett. We expect he will build another.

Crescent Bicycles.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Gladys Peck has gone to Isabella County, for a visit with her uncle's family.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Advised Letters—Stanislaw W. Lutycki, Mrs. Genevieve Woodruff, Mrs. Hattie Ogok.

For Sale—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. W. Fairbotham, July 1st, a daughter; twelve pounds.

Crescent Bicycles.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

C. F. Kelley, of Frederic, had to put in a couple days at the convention, last week.

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

The rains of the past week, though interfering with haying, will be of immense value to this section.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges

guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Ed. Hempstead is home from Wisconsin. They all come back to the best town in Michigan.

Oliver, Ward, Greenville, and Beaumont Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

FREE—Illuminated Bible containing 600 pictures. Address The Economy Printing Co., Ousted, Mich.

Sheriff Geo. F. Owen and C. A. Ingerson were in attendance at the State Convention, last week and enjoyed the excitement.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and see the result. Phosphate and Potash Grower at Selling, Hanson & Co.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will have a business meeting at the home of Mrs. Niles, on Friday of this week.

C. B. Johnson of Maple Forest was in town Saturday, happy over the result of the Republican State Convention.

Wagons have advanced in price, but we have received another carload and can divide the advance on that account.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

John Hanna came up from Toledo, where he is now living, last Friday, for a visit with his father and mother, in Beaver Creek.

In the case of the People vs. Chas. Ginebough, for assault and battery, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, as he evidently acted in self defense.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Mrs. J. C. Hanson will leave today for Logansport, Indiana, for a visit with relatives, and to see the baby, as well as recuperate from her long attack of rheumatism.

J. Wesley Doty, of Hudson, arrived here, last Thursday, and will play the "Devil" act in the AVA-LANCHE office, learning the "Art Preservative".

Orders for parts of all kinds, and all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Miss Marcia Kendrick came home Saturday, having closed her spring term of school. She was accompanied by Miss Edna McFarly, who has been teaching in the adjoining district east.

The Repair and renovation of the Grayling House makes everything there "new as a new pin," and are appreciated by its patrons.

Miss Laura Simpson closed her school in Beaver Creek, last Tuesday, and is receiving the commendation for her work by the citizens of that district.

John Mahoney was drunk on the railroad track, and Sheriff Owen took him in out of danger, and Justice McElroy said five dollars or five days. He rests with the sheriff.

The Republican State Press association will hold its midsummer meeting in Charlevoix, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 10 and 11 closing with a banquet, tendered by the citizens, at "The Inn" Wednesday evening.

Last week, the barns of A. C. Wilcox, two miles north of town, were destroyed by fire, together with a wagon and harness and a large amount of farm implements and lumbering outfit. Loss probably \$500. No insurance.

The Michigan Central has equipped all trains on the Bay City and Mackinaw division with new parlor and sleeping cars. The sleepers on the Mackinaw night run are 10-section cars, being the largest in service on the road.

The only and original Dave Picket and his coons will appear for one night only. They have given excellent satisfaction where ever they have played, and should be liberally patronized. If you want two hours of good hearty laughs, come and see them. They guarantee to cure all cases of the blues.

Last week, in a case brought from Grand Rapids, the Supreme Court decided that the tax commission law was constitutional and that the Commission has a right to review the assessment rolls, after the board of review had equalized, and in consequence the valuation of Grand Rapids has been raised by the Commission over \$2,000,000.

The heavy rain yesterday morning, dampened the ardor of those who intended to celebrate, but could not entirely change their plans, and a large number of our citizens took the early train for Roscommon, with the band. The wetness interfered somewhat with the programme, but there was a heap of fun, and the majority were glad they went.

The schools in the Sherman, Val-lad and Cobb districts, in Maple Forest, closed last Friday, with a joint picnic in Bates' grove. A fine program was rendered, of music and recitation, and a most enjoyable day spent by the large crowd assembled, dampened a little by a young cyclone of hail, wind and rain, which came while they were at the table. Several trees were blown down in close proximity to the crowd, one limb giving Mr. Bates the big head on one side, and another, smashing a couple of wheels belonging to the teachers, yet all report a successful closing of unusually successful terms of school.

The following are Christian Endeavor officers and Committees for the ensuing year:

President—W. B. Covert, Vice President—F. O. Peck, Secretary—Allie Wille, Cor. Secretary—May Blanshan, Treasurer—Hattie Blanshan, Music Committee—Mary Miller, Clara Forbush, May Holbrook, Marcia Kendrick and Ruth Atkins, Missionary Com.—Josie Russell, Nellie Cole, Temperance Com.—May Blanshan, Alice Burt, Hattie Blanshan, Social Com.—Cora Wright, Lillian Robinson, Jessie Owen, Lookout Com.—G. L. Guichard, F. O. Peck, May Blanshan, Prayer Meeting Com.—F. O. Peck, Cora Wright, Mary Miller.

Prim. E. M. Hutchinson, of the Lewiston schools, and Miss Marie Mantz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mantz, were united in marriage at the home of the brides parents, Wednesday evening. Rev. Vaughn performed the ceremony in the presence of about 150 invited guests, Mr. Henry Mantz, brother of the bride, acted as the best man, and Miss Lizzie Mantz, cousin of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. Miss Frances Kuehland played the wedding march in an excellent manner. The bride was dressed in a rich gown of white silk. The presents were numerous and costly, and included many sent from friends with-out town, who were not able to be present. Telegrams of best wishes and congratulations were received from Milwaukee and Milwaukee relatives. The young couple have a host of friends who wish them a long happy and prosperous life. They leave to-day on a wedding trip to Milwaukee and Milwaukee, and will return about August 1st.—Lewiston Journal.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package!

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic electors of Grayling township are requested to meet in caucus at the town hall on Friday evening, July 13, at eight o'clock for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the County convention to be held on the 14 and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of committee.

CHARLES O. McCULLOCH, CHAIRMAN.

When a man is through his day's work and is sitting down resting at home he cannot read the advertisements on the fence, and the hand bills and circulars that were left on the porch were blown away or destroyed. He calls for the paper and there he finds the merchant's announcement, and with nothing to bother him he reads it.

A dear old lady living in Long Rapids was asked what cosmetic she used, to produce such a lovely complexion, and this is her answer: "I use for my lips truth, for my voice prayer, for my eyes pity, for my hands charity, for my figure uprightness, and for my heart love.—What a lovely complexion we would all have if we would use the same and how much brighter and happier we could all live and we can all get it at our own homes.—If we lived as she does, we would all scorn duplicity and the example would be perfect."

The Century Co. announces the discovery of a new romantic novelist in a young New Yorker, Miss Bertha Runkle, whose maiden effort is to be The Century's leading piece of fiction for the next, beginning in the August number. It is described as a dramatic romance of love and adventure, and is entitled "The Helmet of Navarre." The scene is Paris during the siege by Henry of Navarre, and the action occupies but four days of the week preceding the Sunday when Henry entered the city to give his adhesion to the catholic church and accept its ecclesiastical rites—the occasion of his saying that Paris was worth a mass.

Was It A Miracle? "The marvellous cure of Mrs. Read J. Stout of Consumption has created intense excitement in (Cambridge, Ind.) writes Marion Stuart, a leading druggist of Muncie, Ind.—She only weighed 90 pounds when her doctor in Yorktown said she must soon die. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and gained 37 pounds in weight and was completely cured. It has cured thousands of hopeless cases, and is positively guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

Michigan is a big state. Every day according to statistics compiled by the Secretary of State, 81 persons die and 55 persons get married. While this is going on, 130 babies are born. The greatest mortality of the year is generally in the month of April, and the least in the month of June. The most popular month for marriage is November, and there are more babies born in September than in any other month. The lowest marriage rate according to the population of the state for many years was in 1897, and the lowest birth rate the year following.

White Man Turned Yellow. Great Consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hugarty, of Lexington Ky, when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was yellow jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors but without benefit, then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful stomach and Liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Alice Mongeau, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

Dated, June 23d., 1900.

Jun 24th W. SOLOMON MONGEAU.

It Saved His Leg. P. A. Duforth of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. "Cure guaranteed." Only 25c. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

Notice. Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Hello! Hello!

Is this Claggett & Blair? Yes! Well! Will you please send me fifty pounds of McArthur's Patent Flour and one pound of your twenty-five cent Coffee Ja-V-Blend, two pounds of your Apex Lard and one pound of your fifty cent Black Cross Tea, twenty-five cents worth of Atlas Soap, one sack salt, twenty pounds of Granulated Sugar, one bottle of Sunny-Side Ketchup, one bottle India Relish and two packages of that new stuff, I guess you call it Bromangelon and one pound of that nice cheese-like you sold me the other day and some crackers, Rolled Oats, Cream of Wheat and I forget, I want a good Broom and a bushel of Potatoes, Oh Yes! and I want a Tub and a Clothes Basket and two pounds of nice Butter like you sent me before and two dozen large size Eggs and some green stuff. Send it up right away and send bill.

MRS. WIDE-AWAKE.

Remember the place, at

CLAGGETT & BLAIR'S.

DISINFECTANTS.

We have just received a full supply of Disinfectants, such as Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Formaldehyde, Sulphur, Carbolic Acid, etc. To make use of them to disinfect your surroundings is to prevent contagious diseases and their spreading. For sale at

LUCIEN FOURNIER'S,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER FLOW, or a

GALE FLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER.

Democratic County Convention.

On Saturday, July 14th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Democrats of Crawford county will meet in convention at the Court House in the village of Grayling, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state, congressional, senatorial and representative conventions and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows: Beaver Creek, five; South Branch, four; Frederic, five; Maple Forest, five; Grayling, eighteen. By Order of Committee.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, CHM.

JOHN F. HUM, Sec.

For Sale—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the coziest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave organ. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

If you want a big

Potato Crop,

USE

'BLACK

DEATH'

Bug Killer and Fertilizer.

Two years of unprecedented success wherever introduced all over the United States has proved BLACK DEATH to be an absolute annihilator of all insects, bugs or beetles that prey on vegetation. It positively kills Potato bugs, Watermelon bugs, Squash bugs, Pumpkin bugs, Rose bugs, Currant worms, Cabbage worms, etc. It will kill all kinds of creeping things that eat the leaves of vegetables or plants.

For particulars call on

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 255 E. St., Washington, D. C.

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ANYTHING YOU INVENT OR IMPROVE; also get COVENTY TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo, for free examination and advice.

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MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 255 E. St., Washington, D. C.

Prices the lowest!

Prices the lowest

Special Sale

OF

Shoes, Dry Goods,

AND CLOTHING!

For a limited time only we offer a new line of goods at very low prices, and solicit your patronage for this Special Sale!

Come to our store and look our line and prices over, and be convinced that it is the place where you get the best values for your money.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

Blumenthal

—AND—

Baumgart,

—THE BIG—

One Price For All Store

We have assorted up every line

in our big store

For the 4th of July Trade,

and we are enabled better than ever

to suit your wants.

Our shoe line in Mens', Boys', Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' is stronger than ever, both in style and wearing qualities. We handle the following celebrated lines.

Sely, Shwab & Co.'s, C. M. Hendersen's and Rindge, Kalmbach, Logie & Co.'s shoes. Each respective line is the best money can buy, and therefore will give good results; namely, will wear the longest.

We have received a new line of Mens', Boys', and Childrens' clothing. They are up to date and at right prices.

We will show a new line of Ladies' fine Shirt Waists this week. Wait for them.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

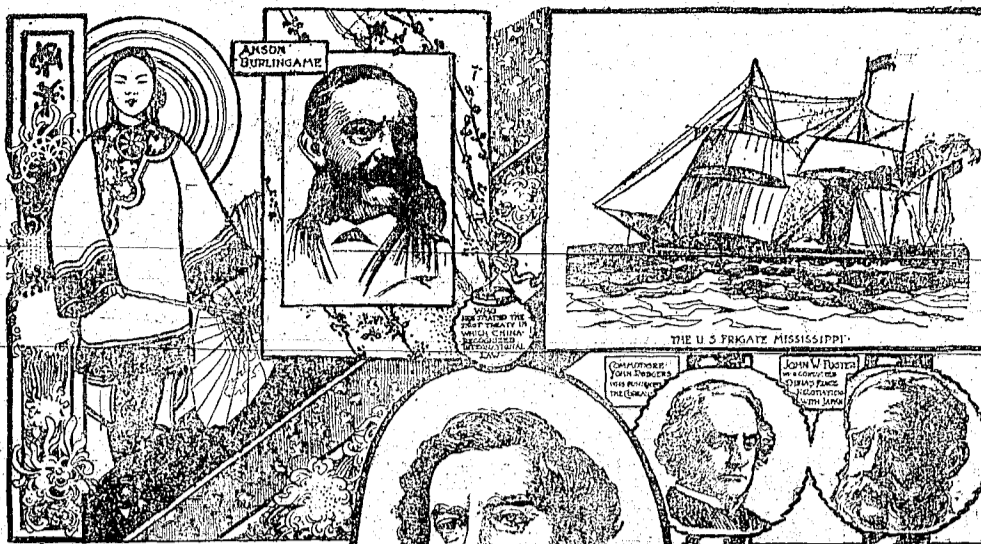
THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.

We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 15,000 illustrations, and 60,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTY CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.



AS LONG ago as 1890 the American navy had its first fight with the Chinese; and in Japan and Korea the United States has also landed parties to demand satisfaction for injuries to American citizens. The chief role of the United States in Asia has been as the sponsor for China, Japan and Korea as nations. The United States was the first nation to make a treaty with China by which that country recognized the principles of international law, and it was followed promptly by other nations. An American naval officer secured the first commercial treaty with Japan, forced the Shogun to admit foreigners to trade, and incidentally brought about the overthrow of a usurper and the establishment of the present liberal government in control. Korea's first treaty with the United States, as was that of the king of the Loo Choo Isles. The United States in 1894 made the first treaty with Japan that treated the Mikado's empire as a civilized nation. Within the last year this country secured the adoption of an agreement for the open door in China by the powers. Some of the most influential generals, admirals and diplomats in the service of the Asiatic powers have been Americans. It is on account of these facts that when the present trouble arose the suggestion was made in many foreign countries that the United States should settle the crisis in China and also because of the known disinterestedness of the United States, which has allowed other powers to reap the territorial advantages that have followed its action. So, too, the Chinese minister was not without reason for his suggestion that the Monroe doctrine be applied to China.

First Lesson.

The first experience of the Chinese with Americans grew out of a somewhat similar state of affairs to that in the Mediterranean, where the United States suppressed the Barbary pirates, who had been levying tribute on the ships of the great nations without hindrance. Chinese waters were also infested with pirates, against whom the Europeans had made no determined resistance. The United States ship *Albatross*, under the command of Capt. Bacon, happened along in 1869. The ship entered the river at Macao and sent a boat crew in command of the chief of the shore to get a pilot. The pilot turned the boat quietly up and suddenly boarded the ship, intending to leap on board and kill the crew. When the Americans realized what had happened they turned their loaded cannon on the Chinese and fought off the boarders with their Brown Bess muskets and boarding parties. The Chinese gave hard battle, throwing hand grenades on board. The pirates were beaten off, and the death of the leader was such a blow to his prestige that he was afterwards betrayed by some of his men. The mandarins put him to death by the means known as the "thousand cuts," a slow and prolonged process of hacking into little bits. Capt. Bacon's lesson, however, taught the Chinese pirates to respect the American flag, and American trade grew and prospered.

The opium war, which was declared against China by Great Britain in 1840, was responsible for the opening of that nation to the world's commerce by means of the treaty ports which were afterwards established. That war grew out of the attempt of China to suppress the smuggling of opium carried on by the British to the depletion of the imperial revenues. To suppress the trade the Chinese had recourse to force. But after the short struggle in 1842, which resulted in the capture of Canton by the allied British and French, the United States was one of the powers that joined with England, France and Russia in securing treaties for freedom of trade.

The first foreigner employed by the Chinese for the reorganization of their army was an American, Frederick Townsend Ward, a soldier of fortune, born in Massachusetts. He adopted the Chinese nationality under the name of Hwa, married the daughter of a wealthy mandarin, and was made a mandarin of the highest grade and Admiral General in the service of the Emperor. Gen. Ward turned his attention to the reorganization of the emperor's army, but found it a difficult task. He died as the result of a wound received in directing an assault on Tientsin. The Chinese paid him the highest possible honors after his death by burying him in the Confucian cemetery at Ningpo. Ward's successor in command of the Chinese forces was Major Charles Gordon—"Chinese" Gordon—who brought to a high degree of discipline and efficiency the army whose foundations had been laid by Ward.

The treaty made in 1858 provided for the application of the rules of international law to the conduct of war between the nations, gave China the right to appoint consuls to the United States, provided for the recognition of freedom of religion in China, and permitted Chinese to embrace Christianity, permitted the Chinese to attend schools in America and to have free right of travel here, and for all the mutual privileges which are allowed to the most favored nation. The Chinese exclusion

act later excluded the Chinese, and in this again the United States was first and was followed by Australia, the only other nation where the exclusion competition was felt.

When the war with Japan ended disastrously for China Li Hung Chang turned immediately to America to secure a disinterested adviser to aid in the peace negotiations and watch the interests of the imperial government. The man upon whom his choice fell was John W. Foster, who had succeeded James G. Blaine as Secretary of State. Mr. Foster went to Shimonoseki and conducted his negotiations to the satisfaction of the Chinese government. In the case of Japan the United States was actually the godfather of the new nation.

Japan had been a closed nation from 1639, when the Portuguese had been expelled, until 1854, when the Commodore M. G. Perry, a brother of the victor on Lake Erie, opened the country to foreign trade. The Japanese government did not permit any foreign vessel to touch at a Japanese port under any pretext. In 1840 the United States had its first trouble with the Japanese government. Commodore Giesinger, learning that some American sailors were imprisoned at Nagasaki, sent Commodore Glynne to demand their liberation. He succeeded in doing so, and the report he then made of the resources of the island was partly responsible for the determination of Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, to open the islands to American trade.

The acquisition of a Pacific coast line by the United States suggested to Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster that the United States should be chief trading power in the East, and that the commerce of Japan would be profitable. Commodore Perry was, therefore, given a letter to the Mikado, signed by the President and written by Daniel Webster, soliciting a treaty of friendship and commerce between the two nations by which the Mikado's ports should be thrown open to American vessels for purpose of trade.

Commodore Perry sailed in November, 1852, with a fleet, and he carried with him many useful implements and inventions as presents to the Japanese government, including a small railway and equipments, and a telegraph line—things which were unknown to the Japanese. Commodore Perry's instructions, which he received from Webster before the Secretary's death, were to approach the Emperor of Japan in the most friendly manner, and to use no violence unless attacked, but if attacked to let the Japanese feel the full weight of his power.

Perry's Diplomacy. Perry carried out his instructions by sailing to Yeddo and delivering his letter to the authorities with the request that it be presented to the Emperor. The Japanese, in accordance with their custom, refused to permit him to land, and Perry waited for his answer for several months, during which he surveyed the Loo Choo Islands. While in these islands he made the first treaty negotiated by them with a Caucasian power. After waiting several months Commodore Perry returned to the Bay of Yeddo, and finally by a triumph of diplomacy, aided by the sight of his seven ships, effected a landing and obtained a treaty permitting the Americans to trade. This treaty permitted citizens of the United States to trade with Japan through the ports of Simoda and Hakodade, and the United States was authorized to appoint consuls, to represent its interest at these points. It was stipulated that steamers from California to China should be furnished with supplies of coal, and that American sailors shipwrecked upon the Japanese coast should be treated humanely and not killed or imprisoned, as had been the Japanese custom in their attempt to secure isolation. Thus Japan after 216 years of seclusion, entered into the family of nations. The other powers were quick to follow the United States' example and secured similar treaties, and three other ports were soon added to which Western people might trade.

There was still the cause of the overthrow of the dynasty then in power in Japan. From the twelfth century the authority of the Mikados had been nominal. They had been relegated among the gods and their power was exercised through a Shogun, who was the real sovereign. When the Shogun died the American demands it created a profound sensation in Japan. The nobles were indignant at the departure from the traditional policy of the empire. They gained the upper hand, and in 1868 ordered the Shogun to abdicate in favor of commerce. Attacks on the foreigners followed, and foreign vessels attempting to enter treaty ports were fired upon. One of

these vessels was the *Pembroke*, a small American steamer loaded with merchandise.

Japs Learn a Lesson.

The insult was reported to Commodore MacDonough, who was with the *Venouling* at Shanghai. The *Venouling* attacked and destroyed the Japanese fleet. MacDonough sailed away in the *Venouling*, which was hit twenty times. Five of his men were killed and six wounded. The American minister made a claim of \$10,000 for the loss of time and freight sustained by the *Pembroke*, which was paid promptly.

Perry opened Japan to trade. The United States in 1878 and again in 1894 led the way for the admittance of Japan into full fellowship with the nations and to permit trade of Americans in every part of the empire.

After 1868, when the Shogun was finally overthrown and the Mikado himself began to rule under a constitutional government, the Japanese showed constant progress in peace. They became restive of being treated as barbarians and wished the removal of the stigma. The first effort was received with favor by the United States, which, by the treaty of 1887, placed Japan upon exactly the same footing as Germany, France, or any other country in relation with the United States, except that the consular courts were continued. The treaty of 1894 was the first to give Japan standing among nations. Until then the empire was closed to foreign residence and travel.

Corea was the last of the Eastern Asiatic nations to be opened to the world. "The Hermit Kingdom," as it was called, excluded all foreigners until 1882, when Commodore Shufeldt of the United States navy opened it by much the same methods that had been employed by Commodore Perry in the case of Japan.

The first communication the United States and Corea had was one of force, and in a punitive expedition 2,000 Coreans were killed. This expedition was sent because of the treatment of the crew of an American schooner, the *General Sherman*, which had been chartered by a British trader.

When the General Sherman's disappearance became known the United States demanded redress of China, but that country denied responsibility for affairs in the peninsula. So in January, 1897, the Wachusett, under the command of Commander Shufeldt, proceeded to Corea. The local officials refused to give any information, and the Wachusett left. A similar mission under Commander Folger of the *Shufeldt*, dispatched a few months later, proved equally barren.

Finally, in 1871, the American Asiatic squadron, consisting of the flagship *Colorado*, the corvettes *Albatross* and *Bancroft*, with the gunboats *Monocacy* and *Palos*, were dispatched to Corea under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodgers to obtain satisfaction. When the fleet arrived at Seoul a boat came out to the flagship with native officials bearing a letter from the king. It was couched in insulting terms, and stated that unless the fleet left it would be destroyed; that the king desired no intercourse with foreigners; and that the crew of the General Sherman had committed piracy and murder and had been put to death. Admiral Rodgers demanded an apology and satisfaction, which was not forthcoming, and he determined to teach the king a lesson. On June 10, 1871, the gunboats proceeded up the river, landed a force of 644 men, and an attack was made upon the principal fort. A hail of bullets from the enemy the Americans sprang up the steep incline to attack the citadel. They swarmed over the ramparts or through the breaches, and in a twinkling were at close quarters with the garrison. The Coreans fought stubbornly to the last without asking quarter, and nearly 2,000 of them were slain. After that the subsidiary forts and 481 pieces of artillery fell into the American hands. Three Americans were killed and seven wounded.

Their defeat in this battle taught the Coreans a wholesome respect for Americans, who were unimpressed from that time forward. The United States was determined, however, to secure trade with the peninsula, which remained closed to all nations except China and Japan. The negotiations were put in charge of Commodore Shufeldt, who had served in one of the expeditions against the Coreans.

ROMANCE IN A TRIAL.

McKinley Lost His First Case in Court, but Won a Bride.

President McKinley, as a young attorney, lost his first case in the Common Pleas court of Stark county, as shown by the records, but he won a bride. He was elected prosecuting attorney during the trial. This case was first heard before Justice Philip Loew, of Navarre, Stark county, in 1893. Loew is a rock-ribbed Democrat. He is still a justice of the peace in the village of Navarre, and has held the office in an unbroken line all these years.

John Roetter, a farmer of Bethlehem township, Stark county, brought action against Philip Sheets, his tenant, to recover damages of \$213.20. The farmers had quarreled over some horse breaking into a wheat field. The plaintiff caused an attachment to be issued to satisfy his claim, should he win the suit.

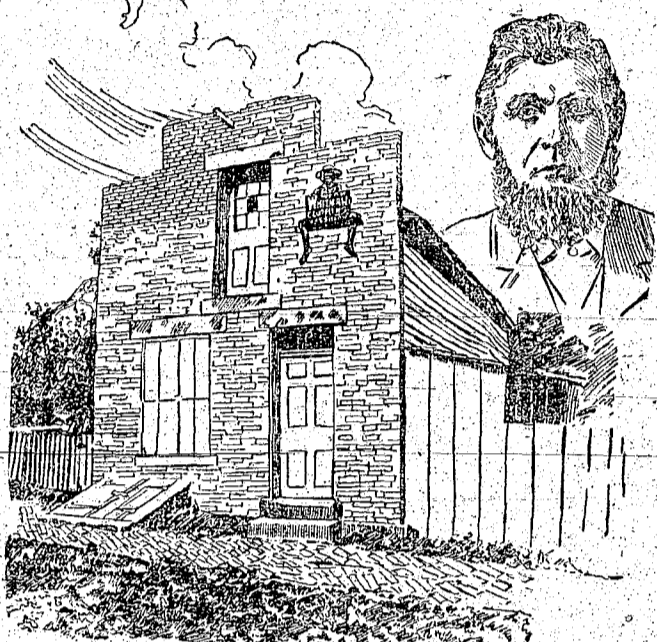
Summons was served on Sheets March 18, 1893. He demanded a jury trial. This was granted, and April 9 was fixed as the time to hear the case. The parties were not ready, and the case did not come to trial until May 8. It took three days to hear the evidence and the arguments. The jury finally

decided in favor of the plaintiff. McKinley then began, and recited verse after verse from beginning to end of the chapter. Meanwhile the faces of the committee presented a curious study. As the young minister modestly concluded and resumed his seat one of the committee was on his feet instantly, moving that the Hebrew examination be ended. The "aye" that followed was heard a block away. So the examination went on, to the continued surprise of the examiners—Woman's Home Companion.

BRYAN'S FARM.

Where the Democratic Leader Finds Rest and Recreation.

William Jennings Bryan maintains a little farm of thirty acres just outside the city limits of Lincoln. He bought the first five acres some years ago because he liked the look of the place. He and his wife were driving by what is now his farm, or the nucleus of it, and they stopped to admire the view, with pleasant farms all around. Antelope creek, with its heavy forest, near at hand and neat country homes in their setting of shade and fruit trees all around. So charmed were Mr. and Mrs. Bryan with the situation that they



SQUIRE LOEW AND HIS COURTHOUSE.

made judgment for the defendant. Sheets, amounting to \$136.85. McKinley's client was not satisfied with the issue of the case and took an appeal.

During the trial of the case McKinley had become engaged to marry Ida Saxton, the belle of the town of Canton, and while the case was pending between Roetter and Sheets, McKinley was getting ready for the wedding. He was married in January, 1871. His interest in this important event of his life is shown in a letter written a short time before his marriage to Judge Ambler, of Salem, Ohio, then congressman from the district. The young Canton attorney sent a letter of inquiry to Congressman Ambler at Washington and informing Mr. Ambler of his approaching marriage.

The visit of William McKinley and his bride to the national capital was an eventful occurrence in the young bridegroom's life. Another important event in the life of McKinley that caused him to delay the case of Roetter and Sheets was his canvass for prosecuting attorney of Stark county. He was nominated, partly as a joke for the county had been strongly Democratic. The opposing candidate was William A. Lynch, McKinley won.

Here is another strange thing clustering about this period of McKinley's experience. The opposing counsel in the Roetter-Sheets case was also this same William A. Lynch. McKinley won the election, and his bride, Lynch won the law case. Two years later McKinley and Lynch were again op-

posed candidates for prosecuting attorney. This was Lynch's turn, and he defeated McKinley. The presiding judge in the case, the parties to the suit, and most of the jurors are dead. The little house used as a court by Justice Loew still stands near his grocery stores and serves as a small store room.

Col. Bryan does not "work" the farm himself. Small as it is, it would take too much of the time of a man as busy as Bryan's. A caretaker lives in the little farmhouse during the greater part of the year and attends to the crops and the thousand and one duties of the farm. The garden and the chicken yard are what Col. Bryan attends to personally. The rest of the work—the fields of oats and corn, the orchard and all the wide sweep of acres—is attended to by the employee. It is but a short drive from Col. Bryan's home in Lincoln to the farm, and, therefore, he seldom, if ever, remains at the farmhouse over night.

Increasing Value. "I have no less than a dozen complete novels which an editor would accept," said the unsuccessful author. "They are lying in my desk, and yet I believe they are growing more valuable with the passing years and that even now I might realize on them."

"I don't doubt it," replied the heartless girl. "I understand the price of paper has advanced at a tremendous rate."—Philadelphia Press.

Some men never realize how mean they have been until they run for office.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for July 8 is John 6: 22-40; its subject is "Jesus, the Bread of Life." John 6: 35 is the golden text. The day after the feeding of the 5,000 the multitude which had returned to Capernaum sought Jesus, and was surprised to find him on the western side of the sea after having seen the disciples embark without him on the previous evening. The knowledge, of course, of his walking on the sea, His words to them for the lesson of the week; only a part of the passage, however, has been selected. The entire discourse occupies John 6: 20-71. This discourse is not reported by the other evangelists.

Explanatory. The miracle of the preceding day seems to have utterly failed to convey to those who witnessed it any spiritual meaning. They saw only that Jesus was a wonder-worker who could make bread without flour or yeast, and were rejoiced to discover such a Jesus. How easily they might live after this if they could induce him to furnish such meals every day or two. The eagerness they had previously had to make him king was now intensified. Jesus must have been grievously disappointed. It is worthy of note that so seldom in the gospels do we find the actual record of Jesus' disappointment over the unbelief of men, which he must have felt nearly every day of his three years' ministry. Usually he turned at once to instructing the ignorant or helping the needy, seemingly giving himself no time for lamenting over the loss of his disciples. So on this occasion he proceeded immediately to rebuke the people for their blindness and to point out to them the inner meaning of the misunderstood miracle.

Labour-not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life. Not only are they not to ask for the gift of the meat (food) which perisheth, but they are not to work exclusively for it—not to give their chief efforts to earning "a living." It is no disparagement of honest labor, quiet the converse. But there is to be the means to a higher food to sustain a higher life. This higher food can be had only from the Son of man.

"What shall we do, that we might work the works of God?" That is, what is it that God demands of us? "We know that we must do in order to receive this enduring food? Here is perhaps, on the part of some at least, honest difficulty and honest inquiry. They are mystified by the metaphor, and want a plain statement. They get it.

"This is the work of God, that ye believe in him who hath sent me." No obscenity about this. If you want to know what the "works of God" are, says Jesus, begin by trusting and following the one whom God has sent to you; who that one is you all know.

"What sign shewest thou?" The Jews were great believers in signs and portents, as are all orientals. One who claimed special recognition as a wise man or leader must prove his power. Recall the sorceries before Pharaoh and the signs by which Moses gained confidence for his task. It seems almost as if the man who had just beheld the wonderful miracle of the previous day should ask Jesus for a sign; the very question shows how completely they had failed to understand the meaning of that miracle.

The sheikhs go on to tell of a miracle in the past history of their race, which their great leader Moses had given the people bread from heaven. Jesus, as they intimate, had given them only earthly bread. Unless he could surpass Moses, they would not believe.

Jesus will have no contrasting of miracles as signs of greatness. He says, "I have brought down manna from heaven, though it may have seemed to come from the skies. Bread of heaven, of God, is that which gives true and lasting life to those who partake of it—of which the manna of the wilderness was only an imperfect, perishable symbol.

"Lord, evermore give us this bread." Compare the request of the woman of Samaria when she asked for the water of which he spoke without at all understanding what he meant. The people thought, perhaps of some sort of improved manna, some perennial supply of loaves and fishes; a few, possibly, spoke with true spiritual understanding and earnest satisfaction.

Now all is made definite. Jesus himself is the bread, and those who ask to be given the bread must simply receive him as Messiah.

"All that the Father giveth me shall come to me; and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." Though many had rejected and would reject him, Jesus knew that the faithfulness of the chosen ones was sure. God the Father had chosen them to be his, and not all the powers of evil could keep them away. Here is "election," to be sure, but not in any formal statement. It is the truth that many men are chosen and led to the Saviour—and without effort on their part, however. The Spirit—as we learn elsewhere—has worked upon their hearts and wills and led them to decide aright. Any doubt as to the power of any soul in the universe to be saved if it will be to be saved—owing to an inherent satisfaction of the divine choice—is removed by the following words, "him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." That includes all who want to be included. The same truth is emphasized in verse 29.

"This is the will of him that sent me, that all who are given to me by the Father, I will not lose; but I will, by his will, purpose, to save them. They are given to me by the Father, and I will not lose them. It is a strong statement. The question will always be asked by inquiring minds, why, if God is so anxious to save the whole race, he does not do so; and it can be answered only on the ground that there are some things that even God cannot do, one of them being to make a man decide for the right when he is determined to do the wrong. That is free will, the most splendid and most terrible gift which God gives to men.

Next Lesson: The Gentle Woman's Faith.—Mark 7: 24-30.

The World's Greatest Tavern. The greatest tavern in the world is Mammoth Cave, 35 miles southwest of Louisville, Ky. It is about ten miles long, though to explore its multitude of avenues, chambers, grottoes, galleries, domes, rivers and catacombs entails 150 miles of travel.

NEWS FROM OUR COLONIES.

Dean C. Worcester, one of the Philippine commissioners, tells the following story of the late Gen. Lawton: "I was with Gen. Lawton at the village of Iuna after our soldiers occupied it. The natives were very glad to see us, and they soon formed an affection for Gen. Lawton, who never tired of listening to their complaints and helping them. The Philippines are a natural museum, and I suggested one day that we teach, if possible, the village band of Iuna to play the Star Spangled Banner. Gen. Lawton was greatly interested. I took the leader of the band to my hut and whistled the air over and over for him and he wrote out the music after I had shown him the notes. He drilled the band, and in the course of a day or two the band played it excellently. The village priest was so glad to see Gen. Lawton that he introduced the 'Star Spangled Banner' into the regular mass music of the church, to show as he expressed it, that he appreciated what the Americans had done for them. The priest told Gen. Lawton that he was always going to have the 'Star Spangled Banner' played as part of the mass, and as long as we were there he did so."

Mrs. Daniel Case of Iltobolu, who is now visiting Capeka, Kan., relatives, has some interesting things to say of life in her new home. It is warm in Honolulu in the year-round, the thermometer never rises above 90 nor falls as low as 50. She is able to have fresh fruit on her table all the time. Honolulu is a very cosmopolitan city. Mrs. Case says that many families own their own private automobiles. Many of the residents are wealthy, and the churches and schools rank among the finest in the world. There are about 8,000 white people there, but there is little social life, as many of the women are engaged in doing missionary work for the outlying islands. There are a few women's clubs, but as a rule they do not long survive, as the climate is so enervating. The styles are of the latest, as they are introduced there even before they are in this country, and the people are quick to adopt them.

American regulars in Negros seem to take kindly to the island; if their letters may be taken as evidence. Living is extremely cheap here for the native. The American is expected to live in a grander style, but he can satisfy this demand and still live handsomely on the modest salary a soldier draws from Uncle Sam. Thirty-one Mexican dollars per month they look upon as a grand income, enabling one to all the luxuries of life. The Chinese and the Tagals are in the same category, such a people, and their restriction seems imperative if the natives are to be protected in their simplicity. Negros is regarded by these soldiers as "the Eden of the southern seas."

The Sultan of Sulu with a retinue including several of his wives, is in Singapore, ostensibly on a religious mission. A Hong Kong dispatch to a Manila paper says the Sultan has gone to Singapore in order to protest to the British against the Americans establishing a tariff against imports, claiming that it is a violation of the treaty of 1877 between Spain, Great Britain and Germany, Germany guaranteeing the Sulu islands free trade, whereas the Americans have established a tariff nearly doubling the prices of tobacco, rice and the Sulu staples—of which most of which are imported from Singapore.

Writers afflicted with a mania for unloading dialect stories on defenseless readers have in the Philippines a rich field to work. There are thirty dialects in operation in Luzon alone, and every one of them is loaded with agony and disturbance.

Upward of \$11,000 has thus far been contributed toward the guaranteed fund of \$70,000 to meet the expenses of the Cuban public school teachers who are to be taken to Cuba for a summer course of instruction at Harvard University.

The Havana Board of Health appointed by Gen. Ludlow has resigned on account of the municipality not wishing to accept its recommendations.

There is a larger percentage of urban residents in Cuba than in the United States. The population is 355 to the square mile.

Two hundred and fifty-seven vessels entered the ports of Porto Rico in the past three months.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

According to the School Review only 41.51 per cent of the pupils in American high schools are boys.

Several communities in lower Italy have recently petitioned the King for the abolition of compulsory education, because of its cost.

Dr. A. M. Stein, registrar of the Punjab University, has applied for and obtained the permission of the Government of India, and also that of the Chinese Government, to explore Khotan, in Chinese Turkestan, this summer. This is to be done for the purpose of scientific investigations.

At Trinity College, which is now being built near Washington, D. C., for the higher education of women, the curriculum will be similar to Bryn Mawr, with courses in Greek, Latin, French, German, English, mathematics and history. It is expected that the fine buildings will be ready for occupancy in the autumn.

Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, president of the American Medical Association, in his annual address, pointed to the fact that while millions of dollars have been given to hospitals comparatively little has been given to the medical schools to train the men to minister to the sick in these hospitals.

Robert S. Brookings and Samuel S. Supplies, of St. Louis have transferred property valued at \$7,000,000 to Washington University of that city. By the transfer the university comes in possession of one of the largest private shipping stations in the world, known as the Cuyler Station.

The historic Bampton lectures at Oxford, which have in the past enlisted the services of such famous names as the English divines, have been given up for the present year, because of the loss of revenue caused by agricultural depression. The course will be resumed, however, in 1907, the lecturer chosen being Dr. Archibald Robertson, principal of King's College, London.

ORIGIN OF THE MONTHS' NAMES

October, November and December. Mismombers for 10th, 11th and 12th.

"January was named after the Roman god Janus; the deity with two faces, one looking into the past and the other gazing forward to the future," writes Clifford Howard, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "February comes from the Latin word februo, to purify. It was customary for the Romans to observe festivals of purification during that month. March owes its name to the god of War. Among the Saxons this month was known as Lenet, meaning spring; and this is the origin of our word Lent. April, was named from the Latin aperio, to open, in signification of the opening of flowers. The Saxons called the month Easter, in honor of their goddess of spring, from which comes our word Easter. May was named after the Roman goddess Main, and June was so-called in honor of Juno. July was named in honor of Julius Caesar, and August gets its name from Augustus Caesar. September is from the Latin septem, seven, this being the seventh month according to the old Roman calendar. October, November and December also retain the names by which they were known under the old calendar, when there were but ten months in the year—octo, novem, and decem, meaning eight, nine and ten."

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food-drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. It is the price of coffee, 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

Motor Cars.

Motor cars registered in Paris number 3,701; in the suburbs of Paris, 1,210; in the rest of France, 2,435; in the whole of Germany, 1,427; in the whole of England, 600; in the United States less than 800.

TO WOMEN WHO DOUBT.

Every Suffering Woman Should Read this Letter and be Convinced that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Does Cure Female Weakness.

"I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhoea and was so weak that I could not do my housework. I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. After a time I concluded to try your medicine and I can truly say it does all that you claim for it to do.

Ten bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend your medicine to all my sex, for I know if they follow your directions they will be cured."—Mrs. ANNA THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Wm. Carter*

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE. No Harmful Ingredients.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Libby's

\$250.00 Cash Prize Offer

To Amateur Photographers.

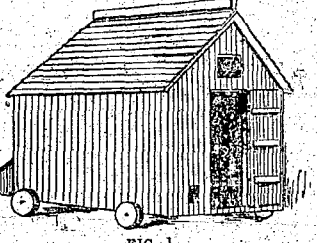
Two prizes, \$50.00 each, for the most original and best taken photographs, and fifty-eight other prizes for amateur photographers will be selected from this collection. Write for booklet giving particulars. New edition of "How to Take Good Things to Eat" will give you many Summer Suggestions. Sent free.

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY, Chicago.

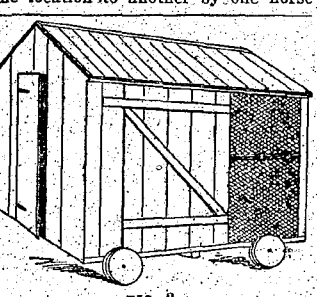


Portable Poultry Houses.

Here are plans for portable poultry houses, which may be easily moved about to fresh ground. They are not too costly, but yet substantial. The plans here given are of houses which will accommodate fifty fowls each at least, and are light enough to be moved by a single horse. Fig. 1 is a house that will cost about five or six dollars, needing only four hundred feet of



boards, all complete, but without a floor which is not really required. The size is seven by five feet and seven feet high. The wheels are of wood, made of five or six pieces a foot in diameter nailed together, crossing the grain of each piece to prevent splitting. Fig. 2 is eleven by eight feet, and will easily hold a hundred fowls. It will cost about one-fourth more than Fig. 1. These portable houses are moved from one location to another by one horse



hit by a chain to a ring in the front sill, and to sustain the front end, a two-inch plank is dove tailed into the front end sills, and strongly spiked. The house is quite light, not weighing over 1,500 pounds in all, and one-third less if the common siding, scant three-quarters of an inch thick is used.

The Value of a Windmill.

"We take the following from the Farming World, as it tells what many would like to know: 'The Wisconsin Experiment station sums up the value of a windmill. To test the economic value of the pumping done by the mill a 24-horse power gas engine was put to running the same pumps, and it was found that it cost 95 cents to run the engine ten hours, and in that time it pumped 13,202 cubic feet of water, while the average for the mill was 3,928 cubic feet in ten hours. Hence, it cost 32 cents to pump as much water with the engine as the mill pumped in ten hours. As the mill had an average of 14 1/2 hours per day, it would have cost 48 cents to pump as much water with the engine as the windmill pumped each day, or \$150.35 for one year of 305 days. Tests made in grinding corn with the power furnished by this windmill showed that when the wind had a velocity of nine miles an hour, it would grind about 100 pounds an hour; a velocity of twenty-five miles per hour ground over 500 pounds per hour, and a velocity of thirty-five miles per hour ground over 1,000 pounds per hour. The 25-mile wind enabled the mill to develop about 2-3 horse power. The work done shows that in a whole year the mill would grind 10,000 bushels. The 24-horse power engine was able to grind in 130 days as the windmill would grind in 305 days, it costing 95 cents a day to run the engine. Hence, when applied to the corn mill the power of the windmill was worth 136399 cents, or \$1363.99 per year.'

Irrigation Problems.

There is probably at present no commercial problem more important to the Western agriculturist than that of irrigation. Nowhere in the world is fruit growing more highly developed than in California, and nowhere in this country is water more valuable or more carefully handled and conserved. But irrigation has to be intelligently applied, and like everything else, may be overdone. Over-irrigation results in overgrowth, insipid fruit. Insufficient moisture shows itself in poor growth, poor fruit and intermittent bearing. One of the most popular methods of applying irrigation water, and one which is available to the small farmer, with a comparatively small outlay, is the furrow system, which consists in running the water through furrows, near together, usually about two feet apart. By ditching and the use of small reservoirs streams from springs or windmills, which, if left to themselves, would be lost within a short distance from their source, can be stored and made to water an acre or two of fruit and add many times the cost of the reservoir to the value of the crop. These and other interesting problems, some suitable for the humid regions, as well as the arid regions, are treated by a recent Farmers' Bulletin on Irrigation To Fruit Growing, about to be issued by the Department of Agriculture for free distribution.

Corn as a Substitute for Hay.

The experience of last summer, so far as the hay crop was concerned, ought to suit farmers on their guard

to avoid a like result this year. To the man whose experience in growing forage crops is limited, corn should be the crop on which to bank, not only for the needed summer fodder, but to harvest as a substitute for hay, if needed. The soil should be well tilled and enriched, and the seed of the variety selected drilled in so that it may be dropped in three rows at a time. Cultivate in the usual way, and that portion not used as green food during the summer should be harvested before frost in the fall. If well cut, cured and housed, this corn fodder will make an excellent substitute for hay if properly manipulated before being fed. Vast quantities of corn fodder are yearly ruined by being left in the field cut and uncured during heavy fall frosts that take much of its nutriment. If a silo is not on the farm, store the corn stalks under cover after curing, and when about to feed, cut in a machine that will split the stalks as well as cut them. Moisture in the fodder with ground grain and all of the stock, even the horses, will thrive upon it.—Exchange.

The Prairie-Dog Pest.

A correspondent in the Kansas Farmer says: "Six years ago I had a prairie dog town in my pasture. Its noisy population on a sunny morning could be counted by the hundreds. We had tried to reduce it with dogs, drowning out, and shooting, but the increase seemed steady and fixed. A miller who had used bisulphide of carbon to rid his mill of rats recommended its use against prairie dogs. I procured two gallons of the odoriferous fluid, a bucket of corn cobs chopped into small pieces, and a sharp pointed stick. Taking along a man with spade, I moved on the town. A piece of cob placed temporarily on the sharp point of the stick and dipped into the fluid was introduced into each hole, and the stick withdrawn, leaving the cob. Then the top of the hole was filled with earth. Each and every opening we could find received this treatment. The next morning only two dogs showed themselves. When pursued they seemed to find holes that we had overlooked, but, as ours was a war of extermination, we administered the treatment to these holes, and we have never since seen a prairie dog in that pasture."

A Coming Insecticide.

Prof. L. H. Bailey says: "Arsenite of lime has the threefold advantage of being cheap, the amount of arsenic is under perfect control and it does not burn the foliage. It is made by boiling together for forty-five minutes one pound white arsenic, two pounds fresh lime, one gallon water. This may be kept in a tight vessel and used as desired. Thoroughly stir the material before using. For most insects one quart of the above per barrel will be sufficient. Arsenite of lime is insoluble in water and will not injure the foliage of any orchard fruit at this strength. This insecticide is growing in popularity. Some green dyestuff should be mixed with it to prevent the ever present danger of mistaking it for some other material."

A Good Pen Rack.

Many farmers will find the rack a very convenient implement for gathering field-soiled pens. They should be raked out when they are damp, the windows immediately loosened and made into bunches of the proper size for loading. They can then be drawn in when dry without much loss by shelling. I sow three and one-half bushels of the larger varieties to the acre with the drill, sowing early and as deep as possible. I find it better to leave the surface of the soil ridged, so that when the vines go down, the air having a better chance to circulate underneath, they are not so apt to spoil. Good results have been obtained sowing three bushels to the acre checked.—C. L. Campbell.

Good Roads.

With a view of promoting and increasing the interest in good roads the office of public road inquiries of the United States Department of Agriculture has recently inaugurated a movement to interest the authorities and students of the agricultural and mechanical colleges in the subject of road improvement. To this end object lesson road work has been done at the Agricultural College of New Jersey, New Brunswick; at the Agricultural College of Rhode Island, Kingston; at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville; and at Clemson College, Calhoun, S. C.

Weaning Lambs.

If lambs are fed a little grain daily from the time they can be learned to eat it, there is almost no trouble at all in weaning them, and they need not shrink in weight or worry for the mother. They may be left with her, and they will not nurse any more than perhaps to take a suck when they are thirsty, but as the ewe is not nursed regularly her milk loses both flavor and nutritive quality after a few days, and the lamb no longer likes it. The habit may remain for a few days, but seldom longer, and he has weaned himself.

Catching Rabbits.

Boys in Nebraska, a fearless country, carry with them when hunting a coil of rope about an inch in diameter, which they pay out down a rabbit hole until the bottom is reached, meanwhile drawing the mouth of a sack over the hole. A cheerful shout down the hose brings the rabbit out at his best pace, plump into the sack. The boys evidently do the business as quickly as the ferret, with no vexatious delays.

Antiquity of Onions.

Onions and cucumbers are two of the very oldest known vegetables. Like peas, the Egyptians grew them at least thirty centuries ago. Indeed to the onion belongs probably the honor of being the first vegetable primeval man ever made trial of. Onions are not found growing wild anywhere, but a kind of leek is not uncommon in Southern Siberia, which is very like the Welsh national emblem.

Planting Sweet Potatoes.

Take an old broom handle, 3 or 3 1/2 feet long, and flatten two sides slightly at one end and cut a notch one-half inch deep. The vines are cut from 15 to 20 inches long and dropped on raised rows every 200 inches. Drop three or four rows, then follow with the stick, pressing the vines in the beds about 4 inches deep.

INSECT LIFE IN CUBA.

SPECIMENS ARE PLENTY, BUT VARIETIES ARE LIMITED.

Natives Handle Scorpions and Tarantulas with Impunity—Processions of Umbrella Ants—Dread of the Centipede—Firefly Most Curious Insect.

It was a surprise to the writer to find in Cuba a great scarcity of insect life, or at least a great scarcity of variety. As an entomologist in entomology, I had looked forward with pleasure to finding a plenitude of the brightly colored insects so common to other tropical countries. My disappointment was great, for with the exception of scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas, mosquitoes and ants, a very few butterflies and an occasional firefly, there are no insects on the island. Even the housefly is rare, nearly all of the scavenger work performed by them in our own country being attended to by ants and buzzards. The latter are innumerable. Nothing is safe from the ants. It is necessary to place the legs of tables on which food is kept in vessels filled with water, else the ants will in a single night devour everything. Of the many kinds of ants, the most interesting is perhaps the umbrella ant. I have seen a procession of these little fellows 200 yards long, in which each ant carried over his head a bit of leaf. They had the appearance of carrying umbrellas to shade themselves from the sun, hence their name.

The scorpion, which is called "alakran" by the Cubans, is little feared by them. They have no hesitancy in dexterously picking up the "alakran" by its business end. To do this without getting stung requires some skill and great quickness. I was stung several times before I learned the trick. While the sting is very painful, it is in no wise dangerous. Section of the wound, and part with the mouth removes the poison, and the swelling is not so great as from the sting of our own big bumble bee. The scorpion is probably the most common of the poisonous insects in Cuba. The old stone walls, of which there are many, are full of them, and on the rocky hillsides every stone has one or more under it.

The Cubans show the same lack of fear of the tarantula as they do of the scorpion. I have seen a Cuban boy pick up an "arana pelouti," as the tarantula is called, in his naked fingers with perfect nonchalance. It is really a safer proceeding than would seem, as the tarantula is a slow-moving insect, and if he is caught by its fat thorax, he is powerless, for his fangs are beneath his body and cannot be readily used. The tarantula is not considered deadly by the Cubans, a little suction and a good deal of Cognac being the only remedy used for the bite.

The one insect for which the Cubans have a wholesome respect is the centipede. He is called by them "cien pies"—hundred feet. The centipedes grow to great size, the writer having captured several specimens eight inches long. While I do not think that the centipede is deadly, yet I have never been able to get over a creepy feeling in handling them, and I never attempt to make a captive of one unless my hands were covered with thick buckskin gloves. They are not much to be feared, however, for they scuttle away with the speed of a railroad train at the approach of a human being, and speedily can only be gotten by turning over the largest stones, and that in a hurry.

The firefly is possibly the most curious of the Cuban insects. He belongs to the family of "snapping beetles," of which there are so many varieties in the United States. On his thorax there are two spots about the size of a large pinhead. In the daytime these appear only as yellow spots. At night they emit a brilliant greenish light, so bright that it is possible to read a newspaper by its light. Several of these confined in a bottle will serve to light a room. They are worn as hair ornaments by the señoritas, with peculiar and striking effect.

I must not forget to speak of mosquitoes, which abound in Cuba at certain seasons. During March, April, May and June it is impossible to sleep without mosquito bars over the beds. But about the 1st of July the mosquitoes disappear, no one knows where, and they do not reappear until the following March.—New York Evening Post.

Problematic.

Bingo—How long is your wife going to be away this summer?

Kingley—I don't know. I haven't figured up yet how much I can get into debt.

HALF A TRAIL LOAD OF COFFEES. This looks like a big lot of coffee to buy at one time, but only represents the purchase we made during last week. We have placed orders for four such lots of coffee of equal value. **FREE.** The old crop from 1910 to 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 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LIFE AND REST.

Love came at dawn when all the world was fair.
When crimson glories, bloom and song were rife;
Love came at dawn when hope's wings fanned the air.
And murmured, "I am life."
Love came at even when the day was done,
When heart and brain were tired, and slumber pressed;
Love came at eve, shut out the slinking sun,
And whispered, "I am rest."

WHEN THE SERPENT ENTERED

"My dear," said Mrs. Thomas Brown, "this is the twelfth anniversary of our wedding day. I believe you had forgotten it."

"Well, I haven't," replied the Hon. Thomas Brown, with a fine show of indignation. "I'm not likely to forget the day when I got you. I remember every detail with perfect clearness."

"What kind of dresses did the bridesmaids wear?"

"And," continued Mr. Brown, artfully evading the question, "I'm sure that we have plenty of cause to be thankful and happy. Certainly no man ever had a better wife."

"Thank you, my dear, and come home early to-night, so that we may have a little celebration."

After this pleasing episode the Hon. Thomas Brown started downtown to his office. On his way to the train he made up his mind that he would send home a basket of fruit and some roses, and later in the day he would stop at the jeweller's to look at the bracelet his wife had admired.

It was strange, he reflected, how little happiness some people get out of life. Here was he, still on the sunny side of forty, with a comfortable income, a devoted wife, two beautiful children and not a worry in the world. His place in his profession was assured. His neighbors respected him. He could see no cloud on the horizon of his hopes. He was as near complete contentment as men get.

In the reception room of his office half a dozen men were waiting. He recognized one as a well-known politician, and greeted him with a somewhat chilly nod as he closed the door of his private room. A clerk, however, followed him and ushered in the delegation.

"We're come," said the spokesman, "to ask you to be our candidate for the State Senate."

The Hon. Thomas Brown thanked them and said he had neither the time nor money to spare.

"But it will hardly take any time and less money," was the answer. "You can be elected without a bit of trouble. You know the situation. Now think it over and let us know to-morrow."

As a result of this succeeding excitement which Mr. Brown could not conceal, at least from himself, he forgot the fruit, the roses and the diamonds. "Senator Thomas Brown" did have an ear-filling sound, as he repeated it under his breath.

At 5 o'clock he started to go home. Four professional runners met him at the door. They called him "Senator" and escorted him out to drink his health. It was 7 o'clock before he got out to the South Side.

His wife met him at the door. Her usual placidity was somewhat shaken. "Why, Tom, what's the matter?" she said. "I asked you to get home early, and here it is after 7 o'clock and dinner half spoiled."

"I've been asked to run for the Senate, my dear," said the Hon. Thomas Brown, impressively.

"And what did you say?"

"Told them I'd give them an answer after I had consulted my wife," said Mr. Brown, who had already begun to use the wiles of a politician.

"I hate to think of your going into politics, Tom, and—"

"But the Senate isn't exactly politics. I am assured that I can be elected without an effort on my part. It is going to make any change in our home life I wouldn't think of it. And, besides, it's my duty, you know. It's my duty to the State. That will probably decide me."

"I thought you were going to consult me."

"That's what I'm doing now. If you—"

"Let's go in and see if any of the dinner is fit to eat. We can talk it over afterward."

The soup was served, when there came a ring at the bell. The maid announced a party of men to see Mr. Brown.

"Tell them Mr. Brown is at dinner," said his wife, "and ask them to sit down."

home ward. Once I get that fixed up, you'll see that there'll be no more trouble."

An hour later Plitzmacher drove up in an old hack, and the Hon. Thomas Brown descended to welcome him. His wife gave him fair warning.

"If you go riding around on the streets with that man, Tom Brown," she called after him down the stairs, "I will never be seen on the street with you again. What do you suppose the neighbors will say?"

In the gray hours of the early morning the hack again drew up before the house, and Mr. Brown entered his once quiet and happy dwelling. As the door closed a crowd of men and boys who had followed the hack from the meeting place cheered loudly.

It was 9 o'clock before Mr. Brown appeared for breakfast. His wife received him with a plying smile, in which tears and anger were equally mingled. She laid before him a copy of "The Morning Echo" and pointed in silence to the headlines over an article on the first page. "Tom Brown Out for Senator," it read. "Idiotical Ambition of a Broken Down Pettifogger." "Illiberal of Sensational Exposures to be Made."

"There," said Mrs. Brown. "Nothing to make any change in our home life, eh? Elected without any effort on your part? Duty to the state? What do you say to that?"

Mr. Brown lost what little appetite he had. He read the article through with anxious care. Then he swore. The children looked up in surprise.

"The doorbell began ringing before 7 o'clock this morning," went on Mrs. Brown. "There was a procession of all sorts of men neither you nor I had ever heard of. They all wanted to see Senator Brown. I want you to see that newspaper for libel."

"My dear," said the Hon. Thomas Brown, with a weak and pleading smile, "you mustn't let that bother you so. Public men, you know, are subject to the attacks of the partisan press. Before I forget it, there was one little thing I wanted to speak to you about. You buy your groceries of Hilton, do you not? Well, now, just as a favor to me, would you object to changing? You see, Hilton, on the opposite corner, is, I find, the president of the Brown Club. Don't you think it would be a little pleasant all around if we patronized him?"

"Mr. Brown," persisted his wife, "will you see that paper for libel?"

"Why, certainly not," was the answer, "but that publication makes it absolutely necessary for me to stay in the fight. If I backed out now the newspapers would all say that I withdrew under fire. Then I should be a coward. Of course I wish, for your sake, since you feel so bad about it, that I had never begun."

"Well, they can't say your son is a coward anyway."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"He started for school at 8 o'clock this morning, just as he has done for the past two years. He wore a pretty little white waist and red stockings, and I thought he never looked so sweet. Half an hour later he came back. I wish you could have seen the child. He had fought with three big boys, because they said his father was a broken down pettifogger. I've got him in the bedroom now, with witch hazel on his eye."

"Don't you think, Nellie," said Mr. Brown, as he got up from the table, "that you could strain a point and buy your groceries from Hilton?"

"I've fixed things so that won't be necessary, I think. I saw enough last night to convince me that you could never stand the strain of a campaign like this. When you came in this morning I was sure I was right, and even if you could rest of us couldn't. So when the callers began to ring the bell at half-past 6 I told them all that Mr. Brown's physician had forbidden him to accept a nomination."

"You did?"

"Yes, and then, a little later, the reporters from the afternoon newspapers called to interview you. I told them all that you had refused to be a candidate; that the state of your health was precarious, and that you were out of politics for good. So you see, after all, it won't be necessary for me to buy my butter from Hilton." Cincinnati Tribune.

A Layup Over Chickens.

As a result of a quarrel over some chickens which refused to lay eggs, two residents of Coffeyville, Kan., have been involved in a remarkable lawsuit. Jason Brophy, the plaintiff, avers that his neighbor, Needham Weeks, presented him ten hens and two roosters in February last and assured him that the hens would lay upward of sixty eggs a week. Brophy fed and cared for the chickens for ten weeks, devoting most of his time to them, to the detriment of other interests, but the hens failed to lay any eggs. The plaintiff alleges that he was unlawfully deceived by the defendant and seeks to recover \$100 damages for his wasted labor and for his expenditures for chicken feed.

Unnecessary Inference.

As a man entered a picture gallery the attendant tapped him on the shoulder and, pointing to a small cur that followed him, said:

"Dogs are not admitted."

"That's not my dog," replied the visitor.

"But he follows you."

"So do you!" replied the old gentleman, sharply.

The attendant growled, and removed the dog with entirely unnecessary violence.

Rest Was Denied Him.

His book had been published and had made a great sensation.

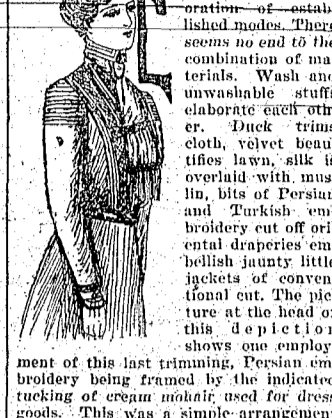
SHREDS AND PATCHES

DRESSES NOW CONSTRUCTED OF SNIPPED-UP MATERIAL.

Old-Fashioned Patchwork Isn't to Be Compared with It—Waists with No Collars Are Worn in Both House and Street—Fashion's Fancies.

New York correspondence.

ALREADY season novelties have now become either accepted fashions or discarded fads, and devoted chiefly to the elaboration of established modes. There seems to end to the combination of materials. Wash and unwashable stuffs elaborate each other. Duck trims cloth, velvet beautifies lawn, silk is overlaid with muslin, bits of Persian and Turkish embroidery cut off ornamental draperies embellish jaunty little jackets of conventional cut. The picture at the head of this depiction shows one employment of this last trimming, Persian embroidery being framed by the indicated tucking of cream muslin used for dress goods. This was a simple arrangement



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more numerous who are massaging, using rubber brushes, trying to become plump and to eradicate high-collar marks all at once. It is only the bathos of the fashion which the desired results come that delays the fashion's more general adoption.

As soon as the fancy appeared sure of at least some acceptance for outdoors, it began to be made more pronounced for the house. The central figure of this picture shows a permissible form. Its cut-out was alike back and front. Its material was a brand new one—blue foulard sprinkled with scarlet currauts. Similar fabrics are figured with cherries, grapes and the other fruits that are so plentiful on military.

Variations on the elbow sleeves are appearing rapidly. The long glove for street wear is in vogue, and such gloves in light color are worn with elbow sleeves to give an undersevere effect. The real undersevere should be loose and puff softly from under the edge of the oversleeve. So far the edge of the oversleeve has held pretty close to the undersevere, but a few recent gowns have displayed the real leg of mutton affair with billowing lawn underneath. Three types of elbow sleeves appear in the next picture. The first were pale gray nun's veiling finished at the elbow with cuffs of blue and white all-over embroidery. The second had an oversleeve of all-over white lace on corn colored satin, lawn undersleeves appearing below. The remaining sleeve was dark blue French dimity covered with lace medallions and ending in puffs of lace and braid. By these specifications the materials of the gowns are indicated.

The holers is in all manner of shapes. Now that skirts drag at the back and belts drop in front the bolero has less effect than might be expected on the outline of the figure. Time was when only the very young and slender might risk



AS COLLARLESS BODICES ARE SHAPED.

computed with many stylish ones, for they include not only complications accomplished by combination of materials, but others brought about by slashing, cutting and laying together again. Good old-time patchwork isn't to be compared to the wonderful mixing and sewing together of stuffs shown on some of the newest gowns. A bolero, for instance, may be sewed together little diamond shaped pieces of cloth, every second piece being overlaid with lace. Many covered suits are sewed together by one or two points, spaces being left open between. A yoke thus spaced is made of lace, the lace showing at the spaces. Holes are punched through lace that ribbon or velvet may be threaded in and out. Costly cloth is punctured for the same purpose. Bands, except in strictly tailor gowns, there is no such thing as unimpunctured material. Everything must be cut up and crinkled, stitched together, hemmed, tucked, and the rest of it, or it is not the mode. Go to the rag bag, thou slinger!

this cut of jacket, but plump mamma may wear it now. This box-afair swinging free from a deep yoke was a very pretty one. The one cut short on the sides with tabs in front and worn over a jaunty double-breasted waistcoat was a contrast to the other, but equally pretty. Don't think that the introduction of a waistcoat means severity of costume. One may have besides, lace trimming on the skirt, a low throat and fluke undersleeves if she wishes. All fashions, like all materials, go together this season.

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Little Sermon in Child's Remark.

"The weather sometimes played havoc with those necessary concomitants of religious life in the far West—church societies—if it did not put a stop to their services altogether."—Writings of Cyrus Townsend Brady, in narrating his experiences as "A Missionary in the Great West," in the Ladies' Home.



NEW FORMS OF SLEEVES AND BOLEROS.

gard, and you can get material for lots of dresses.

The no-collar finish is spreading. The first of the large pictures here shows the forms it takes. It promptly made headway for house dresses, and now it is appearing in street gowns with indiscreetness that promises equally ready acceptance of it there. Street dresses of summery types are made with little square yokes and the neck showing like the throat is relieved sometimes by being tied around with several bands of narrow velvet. Of the two street dresses in this picture the left hand one was delicate green mull appliqued richly with pink flowers and dark green leaves done in silk floss. The bodice was covered with applique and embroidery and, like the skirt, was slashed to admit black velvet bands. The gown's foundation was white lawn. The other street gown at the right in the picture was a lightweight white broadcloth embellished all over in pale green and gold. A white lace front and black satin belt were other details. Whether for street or house this no-collar finish makes a show of the neck. The woman with a pretty round throat looks lovely and cool—but! The girls are

more numerous who are massaging, using rubber brushes, trying to become plump and to eradicate high-collar marks all at once. It is only the bathos of the fashion which the desired results come that delays the fashion's more general adoption.

As soon as the fancy appeared sure of at least some acceptance for outdoors, it began to be made more pronounced for the house. The central figure of this picture shows a permissible form. Its cut-out was alike back and front. Its material was a brand new one—blue foulard sprinkled with scarlet currauts. Similar fabrics are figured with cherries, grapes and the other fruits that are so plentiful on military.

Variations on the elbow sleeves are appearing rapidly. The long glove for street wear is in vogue, and such gloves in light color are worn with elbow sleeves to give an undersevere effect. The real undersevere should be loose and puff softly from under the edge of the oversleeve. So far the edge of the oversleeve has held pretty close to the undersevere, but a few recent gowns have displayed the real leg of mutton affair with billowing lawn underneath. Three types of elbow sleeves appear in the next picture. The first were pale gray nun's veiling finished at the elbow with cuffs of blue and white all-over embroidery. The second had an oversleeve of all-over white lace on corn colored satin, lawn undersleeves appearing below. The remaining sleeve was dark blue French dimity covered with lace medallions and ending in puffs of lace and braid. By these specifications the materials of the gowns are indicated.

The holers is in all manner of shapes. Now that skirts drag at the back and belts drop in front the bolero has less effect than might be expected on the outline of the figure. Time was when only the very young and slender might risk

meat, soon began to circle round the scheming batrachian, and when one passed within two inches or so of his nose his tongue darted out and the fly disappeared. The plan worked so well that the frog makes a regular business of rolling himself in the cat's left-over dinner."

Boy of His Size.

There is no better or truer instinct than that which makes it impossible for a boy to stand by in silence and see a small mate abused by an older one. It invariably indicates a cowardly spirit on the part of the one who always "picks on" a boy smaller than himself, and the big fellow never gets or deserves any sympathy when he comes to grief through his failure to choose "one of his size" when he wants to fight.

Ten or twenty school boys were on their way to school in an Eastern city one day recently, when a boy of 10 among them began to tease a little fellow of perhaps 12 years, relates J. L. Harbour in Success.

Suddenly the annoyed smaller boy threw an apple core at his tormentor, whereupon the big boy assailed the little fellow brutally, saying:

"I'll let you know that you can't throw apple cores at me! You take that!"

The little fellow shrieked with pain, but he could contend but feebly against his far larger and stronger assailant, and none of his schoolmates offered to go to his relief.

Leading against a lamp-post up the street was a typical street gamine, ragged, unkempt and far removed from the tidy, well-fed and well-dressed school boys. A bundle of newspapers he had been unable to sell was under his arm, and he seemed to be looking about for a customer. Suddenly he let the unsold papers drop to the snowy ground and came running lightly and swiftly down the street, his blue eyes aflame and his grimy fist clenched. The next instant the big, well-dressed assailant of the small boy found himself seized by the collar and jerked violently to the ground by a boy of about his own size, who said, boldly:

"Take a kid o' yer size when ye want ter fight, ye big coward! Take a kid o' yer size! Touch that little kid again, if ye dare!"

The big fellow struggled to his feet and said, blusteringly: "Who's going to keep me from touching him if I want to?"

"I am," said the gamine, standing as erect as a West Point cadet, and whipping his head a toss and said again:

"I'm going to see that you don't touch him again! If you want to fight, take a kid o' yer size, I tell ye! Try yer hand on me!"

"Fighting!" said the big fellow, who, however, offering to touch the "kid of his size."

"Ye a coward, that's what you are," said the gamine. "Ye don't dare touch a kid o' yer size."

Nor did he. Muttering and threatening, he walked off with the jaws of his schoolmates ringing in his ears.

The street gamine went on his way also, unconscious, perhaps, of the fact that, in his bold defiance of the weak against the strong, he had manifested a kind of heroism all too rare among the boys of the world.

Numbered Backward.

Bank of England notes are numbered backward from 10,000, hence the figures 000001.

Humming Birds.

Humming birds are denominated by placing in their cages a number of paper flowers of tubular form containing a small quantity of sugar and water, which must be frequently renewed. Of this liquid the birds partake, and quickly become apparently contented with their captivity.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Freckle Man.

When I was a little boy,
I asked my ma why freckles came.
And how they got on me.

She said, "Of stories I have heard
Now just a single one.
About a little freckle man,
Who lives up in the sun."

"If a little boy is playing round,
And turns to him his face,
He puts sun-photographs on it
In every empty place."

I asked, "But why are they not like
The beautiful golden sun,
A dazzling yellow, round and large as
A sparkler every one?"

She said, "If they were as you wish,
A yellow, not dark brown,
Why people, when they looked at you,
Would have to blink and frown."

I didn't like those little spots
For all good things they'd say.
But first I scrubbed and washed and
rubbed.

They didn't go away.
I'm eight years now, I go to school,
And from hard lessons shrink.
"Why aren't thoughts put in my light,"
I sometimes sit and think.

I'd like to get my face turned round,
And put within my crown,
Then every spot would be a thought,
My suns be done up brown.
Julian E. Todd, in The Favorite.

Tricks of a Friendly Frog.

"One of the most knowing little animal pets I ever had is a frog about half grown," declared a well-known New York artist to a Washington Star reporter. "I made the jumper's acquaintance one morning two weeks ago, when he hopped from the garden through an open French window into my studio, where his frequent daily visits afford me much amusement during idle moments. He is so tame that he will take worms from my fingers and perch upon my hand like a bird and sing and croak as long as I choose to hold him."

As an illustration of the little fellow's cunning, I saw one morning feeding a favorite cat with a saucer of bread and milk, all of which pussy did not eat. The food that the cat left soon attracted quite a number of flies. The observant frog noticed this, and, hopping into the saucer, he rolled over and over until he was fairly covered with a batter of bread and milk, having done which he lay perfectly motionless and awaited developments. The flies, enticed by the prospect of a good meal, soon began to circle round the scheming batrachian, and when one passed within two inches or so of his nose his tongue darted out and the fly disappeared. The plan worked so well that the frog makes a regular business of rolling himself in the cat's left-over dinner."

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A Funny Fish.

"Why, Greenspot, what's the matter?"

said Mrs. Frog, as her son sprang into the hole.

"O mother! I don't know what to do! There's such a queer fish, all yellow and blue and red, come down top into the water!"

"Dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Frog. "That's rather queer."

"Yes," panted Greenspot. "It's stopped among the pond weeds half-way down, and it's lying quite still. I can't make it out."

"I'll come and see," said Mrs. Frog. "Perhaps it's only a new kind of fish trap."

Greenspot, who was so young that he had not yet lost his tadpole tail, called his brothers and they all swam to where a small, gayly-decorated doll had lodged in the weeds. They all swam round, but did not grow much wiser, when all at once Mother Frog cried:

"Hark! What was that noise? Greenspot, go and see, and come home and tell us."

He leaped on shore, and peered eagerly about for a minute or two. Then he went back to his mother. "It's that dear little girl—Miss Babs. I think they call her—who saved our lives the other day," he said.

"What did she do?" said Mrs. Frog. "I forget."

"Why, don't you remember? The pond dried up, and she brought water and poured it over us every day, until the rain came and we were able to swim to a safe place. And now she's crying."

"What for?"

"She says her doll has dropped into the water. Does she mean the queer fish?"

"I know, but little of the ways of the two-legged races," said Mrs. Frog, thoughtfully, "but very likely you are right."

"I wish I could help her," said Greenspot, sadly. "She was so kind to us."

"So do I!" "And I!" "And I!" echoed half a dozen voices.

"I have thought of a plan," said Mother Frog at last. "The sun is getting now and the dew will soon fall. Go up on the bank and begin to jump about near where the strange fish lies. When she sees you must all jump into the water with a great splash."

The plan succeeded well.

When, after a good romp, the little frogs all jumped into the water at once, Babs leaned over and caught sight of her doll's blue dress just below the surface.

"Pan, Pan!" she called, and a fox-terrier came running up, and dragged the doll out of the water. So Babs went home quite happy, and the